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 [19]

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 Aug. 18th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. ANNU.
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 Aug. 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. CHINAN.
 Aug. 20th.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SUWA MARU.
 Aug. 19th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. Seattle, Wash., and United Kingdom via Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANZUKA MARU.
 Aug. 21st.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. NANA.
 Sept.—8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTAGNE.

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 Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [24]

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 Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [340]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

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 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 8.00 " " 10.00 " " " 10 " "
 10.00 " " 11.00 " " " 15 " "
 11.00 " " 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 " "
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 15 " "
 1.15 " " 1.45 " " " 10 " "
 1.45 " " 2.15 " " " 15 " "
 2.15 " " 3.00 " " " 15 " "
 3.00 " " 3.10 " " " 10 " "
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 10.30 " " 11.00 " " " 10 " "
 11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " " 15 " "
 12.00 " " 1.00 p.m. " " " 10 " "
 1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " " " 15 " "
 3.00 " " 3.00 " " " 10 " "
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 Hongkong 15th June, 1915. [457]

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 Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

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 1st February, 1915. [37]

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 Reasonable Rates.
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 [72]



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(31-2)

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ON A HOLIDAY

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KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [728]

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as given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

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THE CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORT,

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3s to any part of

the World.

THE COTTON MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA. ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Mr. E. C. Pearce (Chairman of the Committee) presiding. The following mills were represented: Eyo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Yangtzepeco Cotton Mill, Ltd., International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Laon Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Naigai Wata Kaisha, Anglo-Chinese Cotton Spinning Co., Yu Yuen Cotton Spinning Co., and the Hong Fong Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The notice convening the meeting having been read. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this is our first general meeting since April 21st, 1914, when the members of this Association met to confirm the minutes of April 1st. At these two meetings was constituted this Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China, and you are convened here this afternoon in order to pass the account and report of the Association covering a period since its inception to June 30th. The report and accounts having been in your hands for a few days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. They are, I think, clear and concise, and therefore, in asking you to adopt them, I may do so without any remarks. But before putting the resolution I would like to say a few words on the work of the Association.

During the period under review the members of your Committee have taken up one or two matters in connection with the industry in which we are all interested. The first point gone into was the question of fire insurance, your Committee considering, and I think rightly so, that the rates we have to pay are too high compared with those paid in Japan. To work the rates down to a fair point, the differences, net after deducting allowance for sprinklers and fire appliances, are, basing the calculations on one of the largest mills in Shanghai, as follows:—

	per cent.
If insured under Shanghai tariff (day and night working).....	10.55293
If insured under Japan Foreign Insurance tariff (day and night working).....	5.45381

Our mills therefore are handicapped to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. in fire insurance alone. On laying these facts before the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association, I regret to say we are informed by the Association that after day consideration the Committee could not see their way to grant any reduction in rates or increase in sprinkler allowance for Shanghai cotton mills. Gentlemen, we must still peg away in the hope that eventually we may achieve our object.

The second point is one which so far your Committee have not taken up as energetically as they would like to—perhaps the time is not yet ripe—but it is a subject which those persons having the industrial welfare of China at heart must sooner or later take up. Our ideas may be considered by some as drastic, but I would like to place them under five headings:—

- 1.—That the present excise on the products of cotton mills in China, amounting to 10 Haikuan tael candelars per picul of yarn, 8 Haikuan tael candelars per piece of sheetings, and 10 Haikuan tael candelars per piece of drills now collected by the Customs, should be abolished forthwith.
- 2.—That the products of cotton mills in China should be allowed access to all parts of China free of charge, like any other duty, provided they are accompanied by a pass to be issued by the Customs, subject to a nominal payment being effected.
- 3.—That the Customs at port of destination refund all export duty on raw cotton, amounting to 35 Haikuan tael candelars per picul, shipped from any port in China and imported into another port in China.
- 4.—That raw cotton exported from one port in China and imported into another port in China be exempt from import duty, amounting at present to 17½ Haikuan tael candelars per picul.
- 5.—That raw cotton imported from foreign countries be exempt from import duty amounting at present to 60 Haikuan tael candelars per picul.

The importance of fostering home industries, on the lines adopted in the United States and Japan, will doubtless appeal to all Chinese, so that the advantages to be gained by protecting the products of cotton mills in China from foreign competition need hardly be pointed out. A glance at the following approximate estimates of spindles and looms, driven by power, in the three Eastern countries will show that there is ample room for vast additions being made to the supplies and looms in China, but it is not anticipated that there will be much impetus in the near future, unless some encouragement is given to capitalists to develop the cotton industry of this country:

	Population.	Spindles.	Looms.
China.....	400,000,000	950,000	4,300
India.....	278,000,000	6,400,000	28,000
Japan.....	52,000,000	2,414,544	24,223

Another point which I understood the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association are taking up, and which I should like to see the members of the Association heartily support, is the standardization of our local cotton. It is proposed, and I venture to hope that the different native Cotton Guilds will also support the scheme, that as soon as the new season's crop is placed on the market samples will be agreed upon as to what sample shall be taken as representing the standard qualities of the season; those samples to be kept under lock and key at the Cotton Testing House, and every dealer or mill owner requiring a standard sample shall receive one on the payment of a small fee.

Trust that this step, which is certainly one in the right direction, will receive the support of the trade that it deserves.

Several other minor matters have been attended to by your Committee. I therefore trust you will pass the report and accounts now laid before you, which I have much pleasure in proposing.

Before putting the resolution, however, I shall be pleased to answer any questions. On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kerfoot, the report and accounts as circulated were adopted.

A vote of thanks, proposed by the Chairman, was cordially passed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. James Kerfoot, and the Hon. Auditor, Mr. E. A. Mackay, for their kind assistance during the year.

Formal alterations to rules 16 and 17 were agreed upon. Rule 16, as amended, provides that the Association's financial year shall be from July 1st to June 30th, and rule 17 that the annual meeting shall be held between the months of August and September.

On the proposal of Mr. J. Johnston, seconded by Fr. A. Brooke-Smith, the following were appointed members of the committee: Messrs. E. C. Pearce, J. Kerfoot, G. Willemsier, K. Ono, G. Okada, Y. C. C. Nieh, and Wu Chee-chun.

Mr. Johnston proposed the next resolution, and in doing so said:—

Mr. Chairman—I beg to propose a vote of thanks to you and the other members of the Committee, for the work accomplished by the Association, and, in doing so, I should like to make some suggestions to the incoming Committee.

Lately the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is reported to have established a Commercial and Industrial Commission, the chief business of which will be to collect, arrange, and publish commercial and industrial data and statistics, and I suggest that the minutes of this meeting be forwarded to the Commission, also to all the Chinese-owned mills in China, whether they are members or not of this Association. It would also be found to forward copies to all the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, as we cannot too widely advertise the objects of this Association.

I venture to hope that the Association will leave no stone unturned to secure for the cotton industry in this country some relief from the taxation that retards its more rapid progress.

The figures you have placed before us regarding the cost of fire insurance in China, as compared with Japan, leave the impression that the Fire Insurance Association of Shanghai has not fully considered the unfair position in which local mills are placed. I know for a fact that we are also much worse off than mills in India, and that mills in Japan are now able to insure at much less than the figures just named by you, as a tariff exists on longer in that country.

Considering these points, I suggest that our Association should again take up the question strongly with the Fire Insurance Association with a view to securing at least a larger allowance for sprinklers and fire appliances.

There is one other matter I desire to allude to, that is the inefficient water supply in the Jessfield district, where the pressure is inadequate to meet the requirements of cotton mills. The Waterworks Co. are now laying a larger main in that part of the town, but should it fail to have the desired effect, it may become necessary for the company I represent to ask our Association to make representations to the Waterworks Co. in its interests and that of the cotton mills that will shortly be erected in that district.

There is much work for the incoming Committee, but I think we may rest assured that all problems that come before it will be tackled with energy and promptitude. The Chairman—I have to thank Mr. Johnston for his able remarks. I fully endorse them, and I am perfectly certain that the incoming committee will take up the different points mentioned by Mr. Johnston. I hope that when we come before you next year we shall have achieved more for the benefit of the cotton industry and for the benefit of China generally.

The meeting concluded with the passing of a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE END OF A CHINA CLIPPER.

The Norwegian barque *Ferry Cross*, recently sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Isles, was the celebrated China clipper that figured so prominently in the great tea races of the sixties. She was built in 1860 to replace the old *Ferry Cross*, which had been wrecked in the previous year, and Mr. Basil Lubbock, in his fascinating work on "The China Clippers," says: "She was commanded on her maiden voyage by Dallas, who had been so successful with the first *Ferry Cross*. Then Richard Robinson had her until 1866, and under these two famous skippers she proved well-nigh invincible, receiving the premium for the first vessel in dock on no fewer than four occasions, and being only 24 hours behind in 1864 and 1866. Besides remaining in the forefront of the racing for years longer than any other vessel, she outlived all her contemporaries." In the great tea race of 1866, won by the beautiful *Ariel*, the *Ferry Cross* held the lead for a long time, and when in the Downs was obliged to anchor because of a gale that sprang up. In 1871 she deserted the London trade for that of New York, and was afterwards sold to the Norwegians.

Sir Ian Hamilton, whose Gallipoli dispatches have provided the most thrilling reading of the war, is one of the most striking personalities in the Service. Though he can when necessary speak to excellent purpose, and plies an eloquent pen, as the dispatches in question witness, he prefers, as a rule, the gold of silence to the silver of speech, and has been likened to Kitchener himself in respect of his taciturnity. "One of Hamilton's grunts is more expressive than a chapter from anyone else," said one of his subordinates once. A brilliant organizer—he has seen hard fighting in all parts of the world, and been wounded again and again. He once said, humorously, in this connection that he was evidently meant to be hanged since evidently no bullet could kill him.

JAPANESE CONTROL AT TSINGTAU.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

The Japanese Legation at Peking has informed the Legation of the Japanese Garrison at Tsingtao has issued the following notification:—

1.—All persons who are permitted to enter or leave the area of military administration shall henceforth be equipped either with a certificate of their nationality and social status issued by the authorities of the country to which they belong and vided by the Imperial Japanese Consuls, or other competent authorities, or with a certificate issued by the above mentioned Japanese authorities.

2.—German and Austro-Hungarian subjects living in the area of military administration shall obtain, within five days after the date of issue of this notification, a certificate testifying their nationality and social status.

The following are supplementary provisions:—

(A) The foregoing rules shall not be applied to Chinese.

(B) The foregoing rules shall come into force from the date of the promulgation of the notification.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

Tokyo, August 10th.
An official announcement states that the new Okuma Cabinet will be constituted as follows:—
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Okuma.
Minister of Finance, Mr. Taketomi.
Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Ichiki.
Minister of Communications, Mr. Minoura.
Minister of the Navy, Admiral T. Katō.
Minister of Education, Mr. Takata.
Minister of War, General Oka.
Minister of Justice, Mr. Ozaki.
Minister of Commerce and Education, Mr. Kono.

"FLIPPANCY OF WESTERN CIVILISATION."

A curious paragraph, the *Japan Chronicle* says, has gone the rounds of the Japanese papers to the effect that now that some of the foreign professors in the Tokyo Imperial University are vacant owing to their incumbents having gone off to the war, the heads of the University have decided to appoint Japanese professors in their place, "so as to eliminate from the country's chief centre of original study the flippancy of Western civilisation." The *Forador*, in criticising this announcement, says that if the substitution of home-grown professors is by way of financial retrenchment it cannot be helped, but to suppose that subjects still by their very nature foreign can be better taught by Japanese than by foreign professors is ridiculous. It is certainly premature; but one never knows what diligent study may attain to. We have often read of the much deeper study of English that is pursued in Germany than in England, and have heard of German professors who could distinguish between "there" and "their," "heir" and "air," when properly pronounced. Their Elizabethan studies are famous, and we have seen a German essay on the pronunciation of Shakespeare that was positively astounding. There is not the least reason why Japanese professors should not, in the same manner, interpret and explain Goethe and provide Germany with a standard pronunciation. Was it not suggested some time ago that Japanese scholars were prepared to take the English language in hand to simplify and beautify it? We almost wish they would. It is more like a conjuring trick than a language. But of course, there must be reciprocity. There is no denying that the Japanese themselves are disposed to be flippant on their own ground. Japanese studies should be confined to European universities in order to get the correct seriousness.

SPY WIRELESS.

GERMANY TRICKERY IN U.S.

"THE GOVERNMENT FOOLED."

The *Journal*, of Providence (Rhode Island), a morning newspaper, a month ago accused the Sayville Wireless Telegraph Station of being an adjunct of the German spy system. It declares that a great part of the information that has reached the War and Admiralty Departments in Berlin has been sent through by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Captain Boyed, attached to the Embassy, both in their own names and in secret code, but very much more frequently by signing fictitious names. It declares that the newspaper itself has collected messages for months. Last month it handed to the authorities in Washington copies of every line of the wireless telegrams sent from and received at Sayville, "proving conclusively that this Government has been persistently fooled by the German Embassy under the very eyes of the Censors, and that the German Ambassador has violated every obligation of neutrality."

A direct charge of trickery is made against Count Bernstorff, who is accused of furnishing the American Government with a false translation of the code used. The *Journal* declares that Count Bernstorff received messages by telephone at the summer residence of the Embassy at Cedarhurst. One prolific way of sending code messages was ostensible requests for "repeats" containing masses of figures having a secret meaning to the recipient. These pretended "repeat" despatches were not reported to the United States Government. The land leased to the Sayville Wireless Station, says the *Journal*, belongs to a German chocolate manufacturer, and the head of the wireless operating company is a well-known German of New York.

HERR BALLIN'S LOSSES.

A NORWEGIAN REPORT OF HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE'S FAILURE.

The Christiania correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

The local insurance newspaper published a report that the Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Company has failed, having suffered immense losses in consequence of a number of the company's steamers having been captured by the enemy, while others have been interned by neutral Powers or compelled to remain in German ports.

It is stated that the daily loss, including interest, sustained by the company exceeds £20,000.

The *Tidens Tegn* expresses the opinion that an enterprise of such importance having its director, Herr Ballin, the friend of the Emperor, is not likely easily to have failed and gone into bankruptcy, and that it is probable that it has entered into negotiations with its creditors in order to obtain time to enable it to meet its obligations.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN INSINUATIONS.

Writing in the *Petit Journal* on the celebration in London of "France's Day," M. Stephen Pichon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, calls attention to the ceaseless activity of German secret agents in London and in Paris whose business it is to attempt to arouse suspicion and mistrust between the Allies. M. Pichon reminds his readers that "Bismarck's hairs are always making use of all elements capable of influencing the simple and the ignorant, and continues:—

The United Kingdom has just replied to these manoeuvres by a solemn and magnificent attestation of its friendship for the French Republic and of its faith in our feelings for Britain. Let us, too, assure Great Britain that if, as Lord Curzon said, she admires our heroism and our constancy, we, too, know how much we owe to her Army, her Navy and her diplomacy.

M. Pichon then says that the Germans have even attempted to insinuate that grave differences have arisen "between the brothers-in-arms of the great battles of the Marne and the Yser," and concludes:—

We know what we owe to Great Britain, to Russia, to Belgium, Italy, Serbia, and Japan. We know that if in the first weeks of the campaign the Army of the Grand Duke Nicholas by its invasion of East Prussia made it possible for us to check the German advance, the British Fleet at once put a stop to any attempts on our coasts and that it forced the ships of which William II. was so proud, to shut themselves up in Kiel harbour, that it destroyed them wherever it could find them on the high seas that it gave us the freedom of the ocean for our supplies and that of the channel for the transport of a million men, and we have felt in the bloody combats in the North and in Flanders the valour and intrepidity of the troops improvised by a military effort which is perhaps the greatest known in history.

Back, then, German charlatans, reptiles and coveys! There is not one among us who is not ready to give them in Paris the same reply which they have received in London.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SIGNALING.
Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 9. 8. 15, the names of further candidates are required as soon as possible. Should the times for practices mentioned in Corps Order No. 2 of 9. 8. 15 be inconvenient to the majority of candidates, an endeavour will be made to arrange more suitable ones if it is stated on their applications what other times are preferred.

PARADES.
Parades for Tuesday, 17th instant.
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Squad Drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under S. M. Higby. All recruits (including latest joined) of Light Section M. G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder—Lecture by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, at Headquarters.

DETAILS.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 18th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty until morning of 18th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARDS (CENTRAL POLICE STATION)—9.45 p.m.

Details for Guard Duties up to and including Thursday, August 19th, are as already published.

The N. C. Officers whose duty it is to warn men for Guard are responsible for giving their men at least 48 hours' notice, and for insuring that the notices are duly delivered.

Men warned for Guard are reminded that they are made personally responsible for providing a substitute, in case of inability to attend.

P. C. J. T. Souza, having reported late for Guard duties on the 13th instant, will report at the Charge-Room at 9.30 p.m. sharp when next on duty.

PROMOTIONS.
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—
Crown-Sergeant Hynes to be Inspector.
Do. Watt do. do.
Do. Wilden do. do.
Do. J. M. Wong to be Acting Inspector.

Sergeant Chinchon to be Crown-Sergeant.
Do. Sirdar Khan do. do.
Do. B. W. Tape do. do.
Do. P. C. L. A. Langley do. do.

RESIGNATIONS, ETC.
P. C. Ivan Grant Smith is excused from duty on the ground of falling health, and is permitted to resign on November, 14th, 1915.

Sergeant Wilkinson is excused, until further orders, from Guard and Patrol duties under medical certificate.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION).
Tuesday, 17th—Eighteen defaulters of Chinese Company at 9.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 18th—Seventeen men detailed from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves at 6 p.m. W. G. Williams will also attend.

F. C. JERVIS, D.S.P. (Reserve).

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CANTON.

A good idea of the trade conditions existing in Canton and neighbourhood during 1914 is given in a recent report by the American Consul-General Mr. F. D. Cheshire, at that port. He writes:—

At the beginning of 1914 it was generally believed that there would be better times, but as many troubles have developed that the hope has not been realized. The depreciation of bank notes, the floods in the Kwangtung Provinces along the West River, the discount on the Canton subsidiary coins and on silver dollars, piracy, and the outbreak of war in Europe have all acted as detrimental factors in the course of trade. Want of money and lack of credit facilities, particularly since war was declared in Europe, give rise to persistent complaints on all sides, and trade in consequence has been of a desultory and restricted kind. This condition has become intensified as the rates of exchange continue to decline, and this, of course, has reduced business to minor transactions. There can be no question that 1914, so far as foreign trade in the Kwangtung Province is concerned, will rank as one of the worst years experienced in some time. The total revenue for the year, however, the figures for which have been furnished through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Customs, shows only a small falling off as compared with the collections of last year. The collections for 1913 were HK. Tls. 3,340,737 (about \$2,342,715), and for 1914 they amounted to HK. Tls. 2,856,027 (about \$1,990,219).

FINANCE AND CURRENCY.
During the entire year the financial conditions throughout the Province of Kwangtung and other Provinces under the jurisdiction of this office were in a very bad state. Bank notes issued by the local government reached a discount as high as 60 per cent. as compared with Chinese silver coins, and the latter, reached a discount of 25 per cent. as compared with Hongkong currency. Canton local currency 20-cent pieces underwent very wide differences in rate, 108 cents in this coinage being needed to buy a dollar on August 4, and 128.8 cents toward the end of December, the latter price being the lowest ever reached. The high price of New York and London exchange, combined with the low price for Canton local currency, has been a severe handicap to business. Of course the war has been responsible for the high rates to a very large extent, and quotations for about a month after the beginning of hostilities were more or less nominal.

TRADE IN HUMAN HAIR DECLINES.
Owing to the discarding of queues among the male population of Canton and surrounding districts, there is, of course, not the same quantity or quality of hair to be had as in previous years. But even though the supply of female hair can be had still, exporters are not inclined to go into the business seriously, because so many small dealers have entered into the trade. It is reported that one or two foreign firms have suffered severely as a result of claims growing out of the fact that the quality has deteriorated so enormously. The export in 1914 was 859,333 lbs., valued at \$124,117, as against 1,590,933 lbs., valued at \$366,692 in 1913. Bristles form a line that varies considerably more than any other export from Canton, and while in some years the export may be practically nil, in other years records may show the dispatch of as high as 2,000 to 3,000 cases a season.

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.
Excluding opium, piece goods constitute the largest factor in the import trade, and the year has proved altogether disastrous to it. According to the statements of those interested in the trade, this is attributed principally to the European war and the very high rate of exchange at the beginning of the year, as well as to the overstocking of various kinds of goods. This last was the result of heavy orders placed in 1913, which began to arrive the early part of 1914. Many contracts in the middle of the year were not carried out on account of the crisis in Europe, and the shipments, especially from Germany, were practically suspended soon after the declaration of war, resulting in the non-arrival of goods that were intended for the Chinese New Year market.

AMERICAN FLOUR DISPLACED BY SHANGHAI PRODUCT.
The Customs statistics of the importation of flour in 1914 show 59,303,064 lbs., as against 56,981,896 lbs. in 1913. Of the amount imported in 1914 it is estimated that 45,498,133 lbs. were American, 167,898 lbs. Australian, 2,976,000 lbs. Canadian, 533 lbs. from Hongkong, and 11,239,866 lbs. from Shanghai.

American flour held the market until October, when Shanghai flour practically displaced it altogether. The latter has maintained its position to the end of the year. There are three reasons for this. The first is that China, by its prohibition of the export of grains, subjects its farmers to purely local or native national conditions. Thus Chinese wheat, not having a world market, has a value such as the mills (native or with foreign machinery) will pay for it. The prices during the year were far below the export value of such wheat. The second reason is that the price of wheat on the Pacific coast was on the whole basis, and prices since October have greatly advanced, causing flour as well to increase rapidly in price. The third reason is the currency question. The *entrepreneur* of Hongkong is the Hongkong bank note. The common currency of Canton is the small silver coins. During the greater part of the period since October, the rate of discount between Hongkong bank notes and Canton small coins has been 23 per cent. The basis of the Shanghai currency is the clean silver dollar. During the period under consideration, the discount on clean dollars has been 10 per cent. compared to the Hongkong bank notes. Thus the Shanghai flour has not only had a much lower price basis, but also a currency benefit in its favour of at least 10 per cent. Up to the declaration of war small consignments of Shanghai flour to Canton suffered a loss, but shipments made since that time have been profitable.

SINGAPORE AND THE WAR.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 8th inst. says:—

Never since Singapore was Singapore was there any public meeting held on such a historical occasion as that of yesterday evening—the first anniversary of the entry of Britain into a war whose magnitude and moment are without a parallel in the annals of the human race. At the summons of the Committee of the Straits Settlements Association a great gathering, not only fully representative of all classes of British subjects but including a few whose hearts were with Britain in her national task and her share in the prosecution of this mighty conflict to a victorious end, assembled in the Victoria Theatre to bear open testimony to the fact that this community loyally shares in the determination of the British Empire and of the Allies to maintain through this war "those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies." The stage was occupied by the committee of the Association, with H.E. The Governor, standing for the Government of His Majesty, Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram, representing the Royal Navy, and Brigadier General Ridout, representing in himself both the British Army and, as a Canadian, the combined forces of the British Dominions Overseas. The Honourable Wallace Cook, President of the Singapore Branch of the Straits Settlements Association, was in the chair, and in a brief and clearly delivered address, touching upon the importance of the crisis that the great gathering present symbolized, introduced Sir Evelyn Ellis, to whom was entrusted the duty of submitting the resolution to the meeting. It was courageous of Sir Evelyn, in view of a recent indisposition, to grapple with a task of such magnitude, but he proved very successful in presenting an adequate view of the conditions leading up to this deeply premeditated war, sprung on Europe practically on the very day selected by Germany. For his numerous effective points the text of the speech reproduced at as full length as conditions permit, must be referred to. "A voice" in the upper circle of the Theatre punctuated Sir Evelyn's home thrusts, with decisive approval, and a tribute is due to the unknown "for providing just that touch of human sentiment in his intonations that supplied the spice of humor and relief to a solemn if not, however, at all a somber occasion. Confidence and decision dominated this address, and although perhaps it erred on the side of fulness the audience proved attentive and missed no material points. Mr. Tan Jik Kiam, C.M.G., who has been for so many years the recognised head of the numerous, important, and well-to-do Chinese community, did not detain the meeting long. His speech well signified the complete sympathy of the Chinese community with the British Empire and the Allies in this conflict, and the determination of his community to do whatever could be done to afford moral and material support to His Majesty's Government. The resolution having now been formally moved and seconded, it remained for the Honourable C. W. Darbishire to speak in general support, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce as well as a member of the Straits Settlements Association Committee. There was a quiet little index of duty seen and duty done, in the fact that Mr. Darbishire, as an officer of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, appeared in khaki uniform, a happy touch that the big audience thoroughly appreciated. Even in so difficult a place for sound in some parts as the Victoria Theatre is, Mr. Darbishire's voice carried well, which was a comfort. His manner was good and his matter excellent, and he had his audience with him. And nothing was more apt than his affirmation that the young fellows who had not been able to get away to enlist were really helping on the great machine of the Empire by doing their duty here as well as possible, and so assisting our British commerce to provide those funds and material support that were so necessary to nourish the campaign with all the requisites of war. With "Rule Britannia" "God Save the King," the whole gathering upstanding, the resolution was passed with acclamation to join that tide of similar declarations that will all night have been flowing over the cable to London from similar loyal gatherings in every city, township, and village throughout the entire British Empire. It was a simple ceremony, but a great historical occasion, and for the audience an "Act of Faith," in which all of us swear to be true to the common sacred cause.

COMPANY REPORT.
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
The report of the board of directors is as follows:—
GENTLEMEN.—The directors beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915.
ACCOUNTS.
The profit on working account amounted to \$68,639.24 as compared with \$105,325.31 for the corresponding period of 1914, being a decrease of \$36,686.07. The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$27,684.34 brought forward from 31st December, 1914, shows a credit balance of \$102,104.71, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—
To pay a dividend of—
\$2.50 per share on 20,000 shares \$ 50,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account 6,379.77
To write off furniture and fixtures account 10,000.00
To write off steam launch, etc. 2,000.00
To carry forward to new a/c 33,784.94
\$102,104.71

DIRECTORS.
Dr. J. W. Noble retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
AUDIT.
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, the accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., the latter having been requested by the board to act for Mr. Gourdin. Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and O'D. Gourdin offer themselves for re-election.
J. W. C. BONNAR, Chairman.

HONGKONG, 10th August, 1915.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1915.
To balance from 31st December, 1914 1,469.97
To crown rent 513.35
To rates 5,205.78
To fire insurance 5,010.41
To interest 21,368.28
To directors' fees 2,500.00
To auditors' fees 400.00
To balance as per balance sheet 102,104.71
By balance from 31st December, 1914 27,684.34
By rents of shops and "Hotel Mansions" 40,670.00
By scrip fees 8.00
By bad debts recovered 417.76
By dividends on shares in public companies 731.14
By exchange 731.14
By balance of working account 68,639.24
\$ 138,624.48

RESERVE FUND FOR REPAIRS AND RENEWALS FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1915.
To payments on account during the first half-year 1915 8,000.01
To balance 3,620.23
By balance from 30th December, 1914 11,620.24
\$ 11,620.24

BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1915.
Liabilities.
Capital:—
20,000 shares at \$50 each fully paid up \$1,000,000.00
1,500 mortgage debentures (6 per cent.) at \$500 each \$ 750,000.00
Less one held by the Company 500.00
\$ 749,500.00
Sundry creditors 26,300.88
Unclaimed dividends 3,038.50
Reserve fund as per last a/c 648,975.78
Reserve fund for repairs and renewals as per above statement 3,620.23
Balance of profit and loss:—
Report from last year 27,684.34
Profit for half-year to date 74,600.37
\$ 102,104.71
\$2,534,498.10

Assets.
Value of properties per last a/c \$2,212,043.32
Plus additions and alterations 4,024.76
\$2,216,068.08
(The Company's properties were valued by Messrs. Palmer & Turner on 23rd August, 1915, at \$2,314,215.00)
Furniture and fixtures, etc. As per last account \$119,896.97
Written off as per last report 10,000.00
Since added 52.53
\$109,949.50
Installation of electric light, plant, machinery, etc. as per last a/c \$3,330.68
Since added 136.69
\$3,467.37
Hotel's steam launch and motor boat as per last account \$23,000.00
Written off as per last report 1,000.00
\$22,000.00
Shares in public companies as per last account 4,371.31
(Market Value on 30th June, 1915, \$10,082.00)
Stock of linen, crockery, glassware, wines, provisions, etc. 49,179.82
Linen, crockery, etc. (in use) 10,142.60
Licence attached to 1915 B 918.55
Sundry Debtors 34,161.23
Fire insurance (unexpired premium) 5,010.42
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Fixed deposit \$75,000.00
Current account 2,954.62
\$77,954.62
Cash in hand 1,274.31
\$2,534,498.10

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital acknowledges with thanks additional donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—
Per Mr. H. Playfair through Mr. Charles C. Swannstrom, the Chief Examiner of the Chinese Customs at Hoihow:

Mr. C. Talbot Bowring \$50.00
Mr. C. A. Swannstrom 25.00
Mr. H. Jones 25.00
Messrs. Wo Mei 32.00
Messrs. Lee Chang Tung 30.00
2 Subscribers of \$17 each 34.00
1 of \$14, 1 of \$12, 1 of \$10.50 71.50
21 Subscribers of \$10, 1 of \$9 and 3 of \$8 each 243.00
1 Subscriber of \$6, 19 of \$5 each and 2 of \$4 each 104.00
1 Subscriber of \$3, 7 of \$2 each, 9 of \$1 each and 1 of 80 cents 20.80
Street collection from 116 Shopkeepers 238.20

Canton currency \$845.50 769.24
Mr. Li Shun Fan's subscription book 109.00
Mr. Mok Man Cheung's subscription book 55.00
Tin Heung Lau's subscription book 979.60
Wing Fa Lau's subscription book 220.60
Choi Fa Lau's subscription book 195.00
Sun Woon Shing's subscription book 25.00
Subscription Books of \$14.50, \$11, \$4.80 and \$2.50 32.67
District watchmen collection boxes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 61.63
Subscribers of \$23.53, \$12 and \$9 44.54
2 Subscribers of \$5 each, 1 of \$3 and 3 of \$2 each 19.00
6 Subscribers of \$1 each and 1 of 80 cents 6.90
Already acknowledged 443,013.16
Total \$444,810.66

SHIPMENTS OF RICE.
The Tung Wah Hospital authorities, since the 2nd instant, have made the following shipments of rice:—
Date Shipments.
9.8.15.—200 to Canton per s.s. *Fatshan* for Dr. Robert E. Chambers.
10.8.15.—50 to Tak Hing per s.s. *Linton* for Dr. J. M. Wright.
12.8.15.—500 to Canton per s.s. *Charles Harcourt* for Dr. J. M. Wright.
13.8.15.—500 to Canton per s.s. *Paul Beau*

1,750 Bags Rice.
Add 19,269 Bags Rice previous shipments.
Total 21,019 Bags Rice.
* To be stored there and then served out to laborers for making Autumn Barriades in lieu of payment.
The following articles which were received as gifts have been shipped:—
9.8.15.—207.66 piculs Rice to Canton per s.s. *Kwangpoo*.
—1,000 bottles medicinal oil.
—1 tin biscuits.
—1 basket cakes.

THE SILVER POSITION.
A London paper of the 11th ult. says:—
The tone has been without animation, and were it not for the scantiness of supplies it would have been difficult to maintain prices. The absence of the Indian Bazaars has been again a noticeable feature. The market is so small that a little revival of demand from that quarter would cause an immediate rally in prices. In addition to the possible reasons put forward last week for their lack of interest may be added a deficiency of rain in certain districts of India, state Messrs. S. Montagu & Co. At so early a period there is no need for serious apprehension, but as the monsoon was rather late in arrival a certain amount of nervousness might arise. China has been more inclined to sell than buy, and the weight of absorbing silver has fallen mainly upon Continental and other buyers, apart from the East.
The total Canadian production in 1914 was 27,544,231 ozs., valued at \$15,097,269, as against 31,845,803 ozs. valued at \$19,040,921 in 1913, a decrease of 4,301,572 ozs. or 13.5 per cent. in quantity, and of \$3,943,655 or 20.7 per cent. in total value. Of the total production 24,215,930 ozs. or 88 per cent., is credited to Ontario, showing a falling-off for the province of about 14.1 per cent. The production in British Columbia, representing refined silver and silver contained in smelter products and estimated recoveries from ores exported, was in 1914 about 3,312,111 ozs., as compared with 3,312,330 ozs. in 1913.

BIG FIRES AT HANKOW.
Two big blazes occurred at Hankow on the 6th instant. The first at 3 a.m. was just outside the Russian Concession, at a soap factory owned by Messrs. Koklin & Co. The flames had a good hold when the British, French, Russian and German brigades arrived, it taking them two hours to get them under control. Damage was done to the extent of Tls. 35,000 of which Tls. 27,000 was covered by insurance.
The second fire was at 9 a.m., and occurred at the presspacking godown of Messrs. Liddel Bros., and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. About 300 bales of cotton were damaged, chiefly by water. The owners of the cargo were Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Yoshida & Co., Bulfinch & Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The damage was covered by insurance.

The German town of Reichenberg has just introduced a tax on bachelors and spinsters over twenty-eight, who will be charged 5 per cent. on incomes between \$70 and \$100, 10 per cent. on incomes of \$200, 15 per cent. on incomes of \$250 and 18 per cent. on incomes exceeding \$250, this being in addition to the ordinary income tax. Those with relatives to support are exempted from the tax.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). TELEPHONE 1741.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

COMPLETE STOCKS OF SUMMER UNDERWEAR

B. V. D.

COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS

AND

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS

\$1.25 TO \$2.50 PER GARMENT.

AERTEX CELLULAR

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

\$2.00 TO \$3.50 PER GARMENT.

SUMMER PYJAMAS

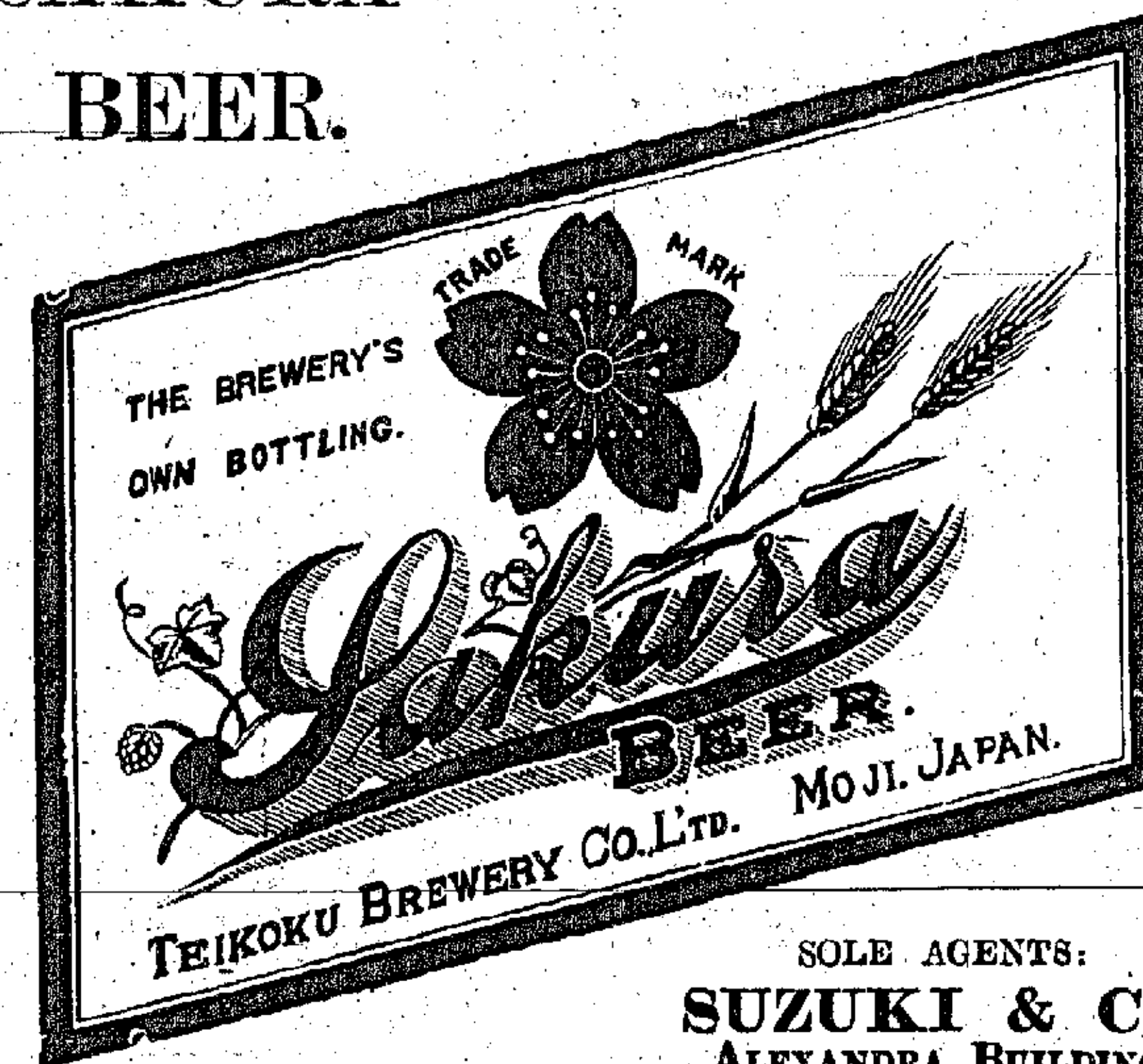
CEYLON COTTON AND WOOL - - \$4.75 PER SUIT.

PLAIN ZEPHYR - - - - - \$6.50 " "

B.V.D. SHORT SLEEVES AND LEGS - \$3.00 " "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILL 37
380T. From No. 10 to 888G. + \$6.87 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and ARMS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immovably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.
Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China etc.
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road
Central, Hongkong, 11, First Street, London
or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from & into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICES TO LET

N. O. DES VEAUX ROAD, 1st Floor.
Apply—
JOSEPH BROTHERS.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [567]

WANTED.

SHIP'S SURGEON WANTED.
Reply to—
Box No. 17,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [568]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [569]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KODE and M. J.

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the lazarette and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Free Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [579]

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Knowledge of Shorthand.
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [563]

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON.

EXTRA FINE

("CAT" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & Co., the Proprietors and Manufacturers of this well known Perfumed Soap, have ascertained that Soap made by other Manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "LE PETIT CHAT" mark belonging to Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. Such manufacturers are warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.
And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "LE PETIT CHAT" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. The sole representative of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. R. NEGRE of the firm of L. NEGRE, 93, Rue de la Republique, Marseilles. [580]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [738]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kamiah Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELANEY,
106, CHANCERY ALLEY, Singapore.
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [768]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [584]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [549]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHEUNG TSEUNG CHI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.
In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[557]



GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [587]

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ALIANTS.	MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for \$5.00	3,000 for \$2.00
300 " 1.00	3,000 " 1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for \$3.50	1,500 for \$4.50
300 " 1.00	300 " 1.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 11A, CAHILL ROAD,
Hongkong, China. [725]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [794]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH," No. 93, THE PEAK, from 1st September.
Apply—
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [586]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [547]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.
ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 26th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [707]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN EMBASSY.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [789]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [518]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENTHEW," MINDEN BOY, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
"MINDEN VILLAS," Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [558]

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLDFORD GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [59]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [50]

INTIMATION



"THE WINE OF KINGS"

THE KING OF WINES."

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST.

MARCEAUX

IS A GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

VINBRUT. OR VERY DRY.

VINTAGE 1906.

THE WINE OF THE

CONNOISSEUR.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

BIRTH.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 15th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. WRIGHT, a daughter. [586]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1915.

THE WAR LOAN.

In the current issue of the Hongkong Government Gazette appears a notification "for information" that subscriptions to the War Loan will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, until further notice, and that application forms may be obtained at the Bank. This information as it stands is not new, but it appears to be published now in special relation to the particulars which are given regarding the facilities offered through the Post Office to persons desiring to invest sums of £5 or more. We doubt if it has been generally understood by the small investor in Hongkong that facilities are afforded locally for receiving small subscriptions to the Loan, and the notification in the current Gazette does not give the clear guidance that is necessary on the subject. It has been known, of course, from the day of issue that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been open to receive applications for Loan scrip and the present notification in the Gazette, we understand, is intended to announce that the Bank is also open to do here for the small investor practically what the Post Office does at Home. What is printed in the Gazette is the notice issued by the Hong authorities, and it would seem necessary to state that no subscriptions are being received by the local Money Order Office, applicants being referred to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Thus the notification in the Gazette in regard to "subscriptions through the Post Office" means that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is prepared to do this small Loan business through the London Post Office. When this is generally understood the small investor in Hongkong and the Outposts will doubtless be as eager as the small investor has been at Home to show his patriotism in this as well as in other directions.

When the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER made a statement in regard to the War Loan on July 13th in the House of Commons he mentioned that the actual number of subscribers to the Loan through the Bank of England up to that date had been 550,000, and the actual amount subscribed for £370,000,000, but in addition to this, an almost equal number of small investors—547,000 to be precise—had applied through the Post Office for a total sum of £15,000,000. With the facilities now offering in the Colonies for receiving the subscriptions of the small investor this total should be very considerably enlarged before the lists close. The War Loan has been a gigantic success. To raise in a few weeks the huge total of nearly £600,000,000 is a magnificent achievement, for, as Mr. McKENNA said in the course of his statement in the House of Commons: "We must not forget that when an application of this kind is made it can only be made in respect of available resources. We must remember that the markets have been practically closed for the sale of all securities, that thousands of people who would have been willing to sell securities were unable to do so because there were no buyers, and consequently this sum represents actual subscription of everything that was available." All the more reason is there for saying therefore that the success of the War Loan is not only a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the British people, but, as the CHANCELLOR remarked, it has been an exhibition, a necessary exhibition of the unrivalled financial resources of the British Empire, and, at the same time a declaration to our Allies, and to our enemies alike that the Empire will prove faithful to its trust in the cause of the Allies.

To what extent Hongkong has contributed to the total already announced has not been made public. We have been told by REUTER that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation applied for bonds to the extent of £1,250,000, but we cannot for the moment suppose that to be the limit of the Colony's contribution. Hongkong is the headquarters of several other important corporations, like the four leading Eastern insurance companies, for instance, who, if they have not already done so, might combine patriotism with profit by investing part of their reserves in the War Loan, as the Prudential and other Insurance Companies of England and the Canadian Insurance Companies have done. In the case of Canada it is the more creditable, as in self-governing colonies there is the obligation to subscribe to local loans. We do not for a moment wish to suggest that the local companies have neglected an obvious patriotic duty. Subscriptions to the War Loan are not publicly announced like subscriptions to the PRINCE OF WALES' National Relief Fund, but doubtless in time the Directors of Public Companies, at least, will announce to shareholders what they have done in this respect, and we cannot but hope and believe that the local support accorded to the War Loan will be found to have been worthy of the important interests of the Colony.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at noon and at 3 p.m.

The output of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd., from all sources for the month of July was piculs 2,204.85.

At the early age of 30, the youngest brother of Mr. H. R. Phelps, of Hongkong, has been promoted major.

Mr. F. Grissell, A.R.I.B.A., of Hongkong, has joined the Artists' Corps with a view to taking a commission in the Army.

The Malay Mail states that over 600 men have left the Malay Peninsula to join the British Army. Ceylon's record is a thousand at least.

Mr. Findlay Smith who has been to Japan for the benefit of his health, returned to Hongkong yesterday much benefited by the trip.

Mr. Angus Sinclair, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Marine Superintendent, leaves to-day by the Hiachi-maru for Australia on leave.

A Chinese employed in the Dockyard Arsenal endeavoured to "steal, take, and carry away" from the Yard 8lbs. of paint. He had two tins apparently specially made for this purpose, for they were so designed that, tied one to each side, they fitted close to the body. The authorities were on the alert, however, and the would-be thief was caught. At the Magistrate's yesterday he was sent to prison for six weeks.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., acting upon a suggestion made to him, has represented to the Munitions Department the possibility of using Hongkong and Singapore for the manufacture of munitions.

In a casualty list issued on July 28th we regret to notice among the wounded the name of Captain J. A. Jervois of the Yorkshires. He was a Lieutenant when the regiment was stationed here, and is well remembered by many Hongkong friends.

It is announced in the Shanghai papers by the Yung Fung Natural Ice Business Guild, that "immense ice depots" having been demolished by the typhoon, there is a shortage of supply and the price has been raised to one dollar per hundred pounds—an increase of 20 cents.

Only one case of bubonic plague was notified during the past week, according to the weekly return of communicable diseases. There were also notified two fatal Chinese cases of diphtheria, two fatal Chinese cases of purpural fever, and five cases of enteric fever (one Japanese and four Chinese), two of which resulted in death.

Private advices from England state that Mr. A. E. Wearne, who vacated his post at Reuter's Agency in Peking to go to the front, has been referred by the British War Office to the Officer Commanding the Australian Forces in Egypt for service, and that the latter has granted him a commission without insisting upon his undergoing a period of training. Mr. Wearne had a military training in Australia.

The war has made it impossible for the Straits Tramway Co. to pay a dividend for the year 1914. Until the outbreak of war the traffic receipts compared favourably with the corresponding period for 1913, but for the five months to the end of December a comparison with the corresponding period of 1913 shows a decrease in receipts of 10 per cent. In consequence of the war nearly 10,000 Chinese were repatriated from Singapore, and no doubt part of the falling off in receipts, said the Chairman, may be attributed to that cause.

On the eve of the departure of the latest contingent from Shanghai for the British Army a service was held in Holy Trinity Cathedral. A good number of British members of the S.V.C., "A" Company, "B" Company, the Artillery and the Engineers, paraded in command of Major Trueman, Commandant of the S.V.C., and Major Pilcher, and representatives of many official bodies in the Settlement were also present at the service. The Municipal Police, who are responsible for a good proportion of the home-going contingent, was also represented, and the Baden Powell Scouts, under Scoutmaster Millington, who left with the contingent, were present in force.

At the Investiture held by the King at Buckingham Palace on 12th ult., His Majesty conferred the Albert Medal of the Second-Class upon Mr. Walter Brown, Acting Vice-Consul at Chungking, in China, for his brave conduct on September 21st, 1913, when there was a fierce conflict between two bodies of Chinese troops. Mr. Brown, assisted by his French colleague, acted as intermediary between the two forces and secured the suspension of hostilities. Both officers ran great risks, as they were frequently exposed to the firing of the troops. Except for their prompt intervention the city, which contained many British subjects, would have been pillaged and probably burnt to the ground.

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR RIVER STEAMERS.

We are informed by Captain W. E. Clarke, the Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, that increased facilities for the River steamer services have been granted by the Authorities. River steamers that arrive before midnight at the examination grounds, Western entrance, will be allowed to proceed to their respective wharves for disembarkation of passengers. This concession will be much appreciated.

PETTY THEFTS.

The wireless operator of the Mexico City has complained to the police that some person stole from his cabin on Saturday a rolled gold lever watch and about \$11 in money.
Three hundred brass sheets, valued at \$50, have been stolen from a shop in Shanghai Street. The thief got into the shop by making a hole in the wall.
A Chinese postal clerk, residing at No. 13, d'Aguiar Street, has reported that a thief stole from a box in his bedroom, while he was asleep, jewellery worth \$400, an amber smoking pipe worth \$40, and \$38 in money.

THE WAR.

WIDESPREAD GERMAN INTRIGUES IN U.S.A.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN GALLIOLI.

WHY THE OPERATIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR FALLEN FROM GRACE.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA EXPOSED.

STARTLING ASSERTIONS.

LONDON, August 16th.
The *New York World* devotes three pages to the exposure of German intrigues in the United States, based on correspondence between the representatives of the German Government, including Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with its agents in the United States, including the fomenting of strikes, the subsidizing of newspapers, and the financing of lecturers and authors. The chief agents were Count Bernstorff (the Ambassador), Captain Pappe, Dr. Albert (chief German financial agent) and well-known financiers of Berlin, Frankfurt and New York. It is estimated that two million dollars weekly were thus expended.

The *World* states that while protesting against shipments of munitions to the Allies the German Government actually owns one company which is secretly building munition works in the United States, and asserts that this company is now negotiating to supply Great Britain and Russia with munitions, though it does not intend to deliver the goods.

New York, August 16th.

The *Providence Journal* asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures of persistent violations of the neutrality laws by the German Embassy officials, and others. It says that a bag of documents found in the possession of a German secret service agent proved the passport frauds at New York and elsewhere to be directly attributable to Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché. It included a list of German Reservist officers who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports. At the head of the list was the name of Captain Horn, who attempted to explode the Vauxhall bridge on the Canadian border.

It is stated that Horn has signed a confession implicating a high German Government official in the United States.

The *Journal* concludes that the United States Government can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence, including attempts to bribe the Labour leaders to create a conspiracy among banking institutions controlled by German-Americans, to poison horses and mules at New Orleans, to involve the United States with Mexico, to stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged Peace Associations and to compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against British warships outside New York harbour.

EAST PRUSSIA WAR VICTIMS

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.
According to a Munich paper, His Holiness the Pope has sent 10,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers in East Prussia, whose "sad fate he deploras."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

FALL OF BETHMANN-HOLLWEG FORESHADOWED.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.

Information from a good source shows that the relations between the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, are less cordial than formerly. It is said that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is imminent, and that his probable successor is General von Bissing (ex-Governor-General of Belgium). Some circles in Berlin regard von Bissing as "the strong man with the iron hand," who will be of inestimable value to Germany when peace negotiations are opened.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

KING AND PREMIER-ELECT AT LOGGERHEADS.

PARIS, August 16th.

A telegram from Athens says that a Royal Decree calls up to the Colours the Class 1915 recruits.

M. Venizelos had a further audience with the King, lasting for two hours.

It is stated that his interviews with the King have been somewhat stormy. M. Venizelos, on departing from the Palace, was accorded an ovation.

It is believed that M. Venizelos will only expose his views to the King when His Majesty summons him to return to power.

Certain German circles in Athens are spreading reports that M. Venizelos has changed his views, and accuse him of lacking in character. They say that the breach between him and King Constantine is as insurmountable as that between Bismarck and the Kaiser.

LOST COALFIELDS OF FRANCE.

DEPENDENT UPON ENGLAND.

PARIS, August 16th.

Upon learning of the latest order prohibiting the exportation of any British coal except under a licence, the French Government immediately sent a high official to London to represent the complete dependence of France upon England for coal. Every assurance has now been given that the exportation will be facilitated to the utmost degree possible.

FRENCH CROPS SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, August 16th.

The crop statistics are most reassuring. The crop for 1915 was gathered in less time than that of 1913, notwithstanding the lack of agricultural labour. There are indications of an average yield of wheat, while oats are abundant.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN MUNITIONS FACTORY DESTROYED.

PARIS, August 16th.

A French cruiser bombarded and destroyed a German munitions factory near Jaffa. Notice of the bombardment was given so that the neighbourhood might be evacuated. None of the houses adjoining the factory were damaged.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GALLIOLI OPERATIONS.

BRITISH LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

PARIS, August 16th.

An official communiqué regarding recent fighting in the Dardanelles mentions that the British successfully landed at Suvla Bay.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

A TURKISH ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

A Turkish communiqué indicates that the British have been progressing since the landing at Ariburnu, in Gallipoli, as it says that Turkish artillery on Friday dispersed a battalion of infantry on Friday on the Anafarta Plain, while it claims to have repulsed an attack on the Turkish right wing north of Ariburnu on Thursday.

WHY THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN.

BRITISH STATEMENT ISSUED IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.

An excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement regarding the extent of the British Naval and Military participation in the war.

The Ambassador states that when Turkey declared war, Russia asked Great Britain to divert a portion of the Turks from the Caucasus by a counter demonstration at some other point; hence the operations in the Dardanelles.

The *Novoye Vremya* pays tribute to the priceless services of the British Fleet, including the keeping open of the port of Archangel. It glowingly praises the British creation of an enormous army and the gallantry shown by the British troops and points out the danger of a premature move on the Western front.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW BATTLE IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

VON HINDENBURG'S EFFORT TO CHECK RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.

A new battle is developing in the Baltic Provinces, but the situation around Riga is unchanged. General von Hindenburg's Armies in the Dvinsk region, however, are making a great effort to check the Russian offensive.

The Russians again repulsed four German attacks on the western positions of Kovno. A fierce artillery duel is incessant.

The Germans claim that they took "a fortified force" at Kovno, but as they only claim 350 prisoners it cannot be much of a success.

The Germans claim to have stormed an advance position northward of Novogorod, which the Russian communiqué refers to as a skirmish.

Prince Leopold's Armies are creeping nearer the Bug, and are meeting with obstinate resistance around Siedletz and Lukow.

The Russians are taking up the Brestlitovsk positions unimpeded and covered by strong rearguards.

THE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE STRENUOUS FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

PETROGRAD, August 16th.

A communiqué announces that there is no change in the region of Riga, but the fighting has become more severe in the Dwinsk district.

Persistent German attacks between the Narew and the Bug have been repulsed, and the Russians have checked the Austro-German attacks on the railway between Siedletz and Lukow, taking 600 prisoners.

The attacks on the Novogorod fortress were generally repulsed.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER FRENCH AIR RAID.

PARIS, August 16th.

A communiqué announces that 19 aeroplanes bombarded a German post depot in the Valley of the Sappda. All returned safely.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPTED AUSTRIAN ATTACK IN FORCE.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY MARKSMANSHIP.

ROME, August 16th.

A furious battle is raging along the Cadore frontier. The enemy in the Monte Piana zone concentrated his batteries and attempted an attack in force to regain his lost ground. Eventually after a very violent struggle, the enemy was driven back with heavy losses.

The communiqué records wonderful marksmanship by the Italian guns in the methodical destruction of Austrian works and entrenchments, one magnificent feat securing direct hits on a hostile battery, skillfully hidden in caves.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

ROME, August 16th.

A communiqué announces that enemy armoured trains attacked the railway station of Serravalle in the valley of Adige and the Italian positions south-east of Montefalco, but were repulsed.

The Italians advanced considerably in the valley of Sexten and the Plezzo and Montenegro districts.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS.

PARIS, August 16th.

To-day's communiqué says:—There have been particularly violent artillery engagements in Souchez, Reusejour, and Lorraine.

TROUBLOUS MEXICO.

APPEAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, August 16th.

An appeal to Mexico by the Latin American Conference, published without any intimation of armed intervention, calls on the Mexican leaders to meet some where in Mexico or on neutral ground to adopt the first steps necessary for the constitutional reconstruction of the country.

LOCAL SPORT.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A Night Aquatic Fete will be held on Saturday, 28th August, commencing at 9 p.m., if there are, in the opinion of the Committee, sufficient entries.

The events probably will be:—Two lengths (Handicap).

Running Hinder from Spring Board (Sealed Handicap).

Two lengths Clothes Race. Competitors to be dressed in full suit, i.e. Neckties, Shirts, Collars, and Boots.

Ladies Nomination (Musical Buoys).

Team Race.

Water Polo.

Entries close on Saturday, 21st August.

Half the net proceeds will be handed to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

OUR FIGHTING SHIPS.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the dockyard expenses and manufacturing accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1914, was published as a Blue Book. It shows that the total expenditure of £22,338,061 on new construction and repairs was £141,500 less than the original and supplementary estimates, the saving being due to less progress on certain ships than was anticipated, and also to economies which were found possible in the course of building or refitting work.

The total cost of several ships which have been mentioned during the war is an interesting item. Thus the *Iron Duke* cost £1,889,915; the *Iron* £1,970,615, the *Ajax* £1,796,945, the *Audacious* £1,816,615, the *Princess Royal* £1,957,927, and the *Queen Mary* £1,050,797. The *Amphion*, the first warship lost in the war, cost £263,855. Coal and oil purchased for the Navy during the year amounted to £3,276,965. The total cost of combatant ships on the active list is given at £174,165,488.

Many new submarines are shown as having been under construction on March 31st, 1914, including three boats of the "A" class, four of the "V" class, two of the "W" class, and two special boats, *Vaquilon* and *Swordfish*. The "S" "V" and "W" boats are being built by Vickers, Armstrong-Whitworth, and Scott's Company respectively.

The aerial service accounted during the year for £244,294 expended on aeroplanes, and seaplanes. The aeroplanes under construction were Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, the maximum cost of any one ship being given at £232,444.

In all about 450 vessels of various types are included under the heading of "new construction."

CHINESE FINANCE.

METHODS OF A YOUTHFUL MANAGING PARTNER.

INTERESTING BANKRUPTCY COURT CASE.

Some peculiar methods of Chinese finance were exposed at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday before the Chief Justice in the course of the public examination of Lam Pang, a young Chinese who was described as being managing partner in the Kwong Wo firm, dealers in lard at Yaumati.

Mr. Preston appeared on behalf of several creditors.

Answering the Official Receiver, Lam Pang, who said he was twenty years of age, gave several other names by which he was known. He had been managing partner of the Kwong Wo firm since 1912, becoming managing partner as soon as he left school. With no experience at all he went from the class room to the position of managing partner. His share in the firm was \$300, which sum was given him by his father. He had a brother in the firm, aged 24, to whom the father also gave a share in the business. The total capital of the firm was \$2,500, and when he entered it the firm was one year old. Debts due by the firm totalled about \$14,000, as shown in the statement of affairs. In 1914 the firm owed \$10,000. He denied that he had placed in the list of debts due by the firm any that were not really due. An item of \$150, put down as due to a money loan association, was "his own personal affair and was put in the statement of affairs by an error."

Bankrupt was then asked to go through his whole sworn statement of affairs and to point out what were really right and wrong entries. One of these he said was wrong; the item referring to the money loan association.

Proceeding to reply to the Official Receiver the youthful managing partner said the firm lost several thousand dollars about a year ago owing to a partner withdrawing his capital. The accounts of the firm were never reckoned up and he was not sure how much the firm lost at that time.

In reply to the Chief Justice the Official Receiver said that the sworn liabilities were put down at over \$14,000 and the assets \$3,500. He thought it was very probable, and he would attempt to show, that the liabilities were not, in reality, anything like that amount. There was no doubt as to the assets.

Though bankrupt said that he was not sure when the meeting of creditors was held, he said he was not present himself. At the time he was with his father in the latter's shop. He denied that three telephone messages were sent to him or his father while the meeting was being held, but after the meeting creditors entered his shop and had it closed by the Court bailiff. He made an offer of 30 per cent. but the creditors refused, they pressing for 70 per cent. When the Court watchman entered the shop after the creditors' meeting he admitted that all the stock of lard was packed up and labelled for Singapore and Peru, but the lard had not been sold—it was done to "save trouble."

(Laughter)—but this had been done hitherto. He also admitted that he collected over \$1,000 from a firm for lard sold after the Court watchman entered the shop and though he told him (the Official Receiver) that a Court watchman had taken all the shop "chops," he kept the "money received chop," and had used this when receiving the \$1,000. He did not now know the whereabouts of the "money received chop," nor the "received deposits chop."

The Official Receiver—You realise that if anyone had the "received deposits chop" he could forge a deposit note quite easily?—It was "in the box" all the time.

Further admissions by the bankrupt were that while the Court watchmen were on the ground floor along with four execution creditors, he paid out over \$1,000 to a firm's representative on the first floor, this at a time when he knew he owed over \$14,000 and that his shop, etc., was valued at about \$5,000, and when the shop was seized. Since then he had also made several payments to relatives, and \$600 to a countryman.

The Official Receiver took bankrupt care fully through the books of the firm and called attention to several "peculiarities" and alterations with regard to the payment out of money to which evasive explanations were given. Though his shop was losing money a number of firms, as set out in his statement of affairs, deposited money in the business; because they were his friends, and deposited over \$8,000.

The Chief Justice asked the Official Receiver if he was going to contend that all the deposits referred to were bogus ones.

The Official Receiver said he was going to take bankrupt through the cash book and compare the entries with the list of cash payments for goods bought. These goods had not been shown in the goods book; they had only been shown in the cash book in which the "deposits" had been entered.

The Official Receiver proceeded to do this and pointed out several "remarkable coincidences" in relation to entries and non-entries which bankrupt was unable to explain, though all the books referred to were kept by himself.

The Official Receiver—And you say these "remarkable coincidences" are not forgeries?—They are as I wrote them.

This concluded the examination and the Official Receiver then made an application under section 84 of the Ordinance.

Under that section, he said, there was ample reason to suppose that the debtor had been guilty of offences under the Ordinance and he had therefore to ask that the Court make an order that the debtor be prosecuted and order him to be kept in custody.

The Chief Justice, addressing the debtor, said he would express no opinion as to whether debtor had been guilty under the law or not. He was satisfied that there was reason to believe that debtor had been guilty of offences under the Ordinance, and that it was a case which should be investigated in the first place before a Magistrate. If the Magistrate was not satisfied that there was any case to go for trial debtor would be discharged. On the other hand, if the Magistrate thought that a case was made out against him, he would be committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions. The order he would now make was that debtor should be detained in custody until he could be taken before a Magistrate, where he would be dealt with according to law.

An offer of \$5,000 had been refused.

HONGKONG MUSSALMANS.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY TO KING AND GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of Hongkong Mussalman was held after the Ramadan Feast Prayer on the 15th inst. Mr. A. F. Arculli presided, and the proceedings were opened by the Chairman reading out and translating a Manifesto regarding the great war from the *Ummat* of Egypt to the audience. After commenting on it, he quoted texts from the sacred Koran explaining to the audience that Islam taught them to be loyal and to avoid sedition and treachery. He also referred to the protection and privileges granted to the Moslems under British Rule, and quoted the Declaration of His Majesty's Government that the Moslem Holy Places would not be invaded, and also that the choice of a Caliph would be left entirely to the Mussalman; comparing the freedom enjoyed by them in the exercise of their religion with that enjoyed in certain Native States under Hindu rule, and stating that they could not have any reason to be dissatisfied with their rulers. Their religious beliefs were not attacked in any way, there was no cause for them to sacrifice themselves at the instigation of the enemies of their King, and the proclamation of Jihad by the Sultan of Turkey should not and could not affect them. They were British subjects, and they were neither treated unjustly, nor were their religious privileges curtailed in any way.

The speaker mentioned the tactful and statesmanlike act of His Excellency the Governor in withholding his sanction to allow a certain Missionary to lecture about the prophecy of the fall of Constantinople, and went on to say that he considered that it was the duty of every Moslem British subject to act in word and deed as a humble but loyal and worthy follower of His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser-i-Hind, George V., and he sincerely hoped that in spite of the misrepresentation by certain individuals of the advice he tendered to the co-religionists in December last, which was now borne out by the Manifesto just read, they would give their heartiest support to the Resolution he was about to propose. This was as follows:—

"That all Muslim British subjects, Hongkong born or otherwise, hereby testify their allegiance to His Majesty King George V., act and conduct themselves as loyal subjects, paying a due regard to the Laws of the Realm, and abstaining from all acts of sedition, treason or treacherous act; and consider all who commit such acts as not only enemies of the Government, but also as enemies of their faith."

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. A. B. Suffad, who emphatically endorsed every word uttered by the Chairman as to their duty towards the Government, and stated that he spoke not only for himself but for the Hongkong born Mussalman. Messrs. Muhammad Akbar, M. A. Razack, Sirdar Khias and Jemadar Chiragh Din strongly supported the resolution, and said that they spoke for the Punjabis and other Mussalman born in India, the Malays, the Fijians and the Mussalman of the Hongkong Police Force respectively.

The vote was put and carried with enthusiasm, and the meeting was closed with three cheers being given for His Majesty the King and also cheers for His Excellency the Governor, which were given at the call of the Chairman.

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